only paid 1% of his tax bill.

He paid more into the coffers of the Fianna Fail party than he paid the Irish state.

The Dunnes Stores company owe over £100 million in back taxes since 1985.

If there was a serious effort to make the super-rich pay their taxes, then there would be no need for water charges.

The Irish government also hands out a lot of money in grants to the multi-nationals and the Irish rich.

Between 1981 and 1990, the Irish state handed out £1.6 billion in grants.

A further £3 billion went in indirect subsidies as tax was not collected.

But only 7,000 extra jobs were created in the same period.

If Ireland's politicians decided to tax the super-rich a bit more and do away with wasteful schemes like spending £10 million on Dáil Eireann, there would be no need for water charges.

This factsheet is produced by the Dublin Campaign Against Water Charges.
Distribute copies of this factsheet to your neighbours, organise your street for non-payment, get organised in the campaign.
For further copies of this factsheet and for details of the campaign send this slip to DCAWC, PO Box 1648, Dublin 8 Tel (01) 872 2682

Name.....

Address.....

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.....*Phone*.....

Dublin Campaign Against the Water Charges

Factsheet

WHY SHOULD I NOT PAY THE WATER CHARGES?

THERE are two simple reasons why there should be a huge non-payment campaign.

If these charges go through they will be only the start of many more to come. The charges will most probably increase on an annual basis.

But as well as that councils will be seek other charges to levy on local people. These could include charges for sewerage and refuse.

Already local authorities charges for water, refuse and sewerage.

In Cavan these charges now amount to £180 a year. In other areas there are library charges and charges for the fire service.

The other reason is that these charges are a form of double taxation.

Already the PAYE sector pays 89% of all income tax. The government is trying to squeeze more out of us so it has cut back on

...ding for local authorities.

ISN'T A NON-PAYMENT CAMPAIGN BOUND TO LOOSE?

NOT necessarily. If we are organised and stand together we can beat the councils.

The councils try to hide the number of non-payers because they want to discourage opposition.

Where the information has leaked out it shows that there can be a huge non-payment campaign.

In Waterford, 5,000 bills were sent out in 1992. Only 1,500 were returned fully or partially paid.

In Cork only 40% of private house paid and only 16% of local authority tenants paid.

The councils in Dublin are already quite desperate. This is why they are offered 10% discounts to those who get in the bills early.

They want people to pay before a non-payment campaign is up and running.

The campaign against water charges in Waterford inflicted a major defeat on the council after they linked up with council workers.

Many council workers in the Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown area are worried about the threat of privatisation.

It is in their interest that the council is defeated on the water charges issue.

This is why shop stewards for the council workers have pledged not to turn off non-payers.

HOW MANY PEOPLE HAVE PAID THEIR BILLS SO FAR IN DUBLIN?

THE simple answer is very few. Fingal council has sent out 41,000 bills but they have only achieved a payment rate of 20 to 25%.

The council is so worried that they are now thinking of bringing in 'another series of incentives'.

Overall, 163,000 people have been billed in Dublin.

But approximately three quarters have not paid up.

This means that a non-payment campaign has become a reality.

COULD THEY START TO PRIVATISE WATER IN IRELAND?

Yes, they could. Michael Smith, the Environment Minister has already started to hint that this is a possible option. In Britain water was privatised in 1989.

For some people this was good news.

Shareholders in the water companies got £32 million in dividends last year while company directors got up to £350,000 a year in salaries.

For the vast majority of people, though, privatisation has been disastrous.

Some people will pay £400 a year for water while pensioners a quarter of their income on water.

Many unemployed people have large amounts of water arrears deducted from their bills.

12,542 households across England and Wales had their water cut off because they could not pay the bills last year.

Water quality has also deteriorated while millions of gallons of sewerage are pumped into the sea.

Some members of Dublin Corporation's General Purposes Committee recently expressed fears that the government may be making moves to privatise Dublin's water system.

Fighting against the water charges today will send a clear message to the government that they won't get away with privatisation in future.

BUT WHERE IS THE MONEY TO COME FROM?

The wealthy in this country have made a habit out of tax evasion.

During the last amnesty those who evaded paying taxes got away with paying only 15% of their tax bill.

During the Beef Tribunal it was revealed that Larry Goodman